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(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 16:50:10 ON 28 FEB 96)

L1 293 S INTERNAL/CLM AND LATENT/CLM AND IMAGE/CLM
L2 167 S INTERNAL/CLM(W) LATENT(W) IMAGE
L3 822 S TABULAR/CLM
L4 5 S L2 AND L3
L5 5371 S DESALT?
L6 1 S L4 AND L5
L7 32910 S SEED
L8 5 S L7 AND L4

=> d cit 16 1

1. 5,424,168, Jun. 13, 1995, Core/shell direct positive silver halide emulsion with silver halide solvent removal; Munehisa Fujita, et al., 430/217, 567, 569, 599, 600, 603 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
=> d cit 1-5

1. 5,424,168, Jun. 13, 1995, Core/shell direct positive silver halide emulsion with silver halide solvent removal; Munehisa Fujita, et al., 430/217, 567, 569, 599, 600, 603 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

2. 5,290,676, Mar. 1, 1994, Silver halide photographic light-sensitive material; Katsurou Nagaoka, et al., 430/583, 567, 584, 586, 588 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3. 4,996,137, Feb. 26, 1991, Method for forming a direct positive image; Noriyuki Inoue, et al., 430/378, 406, 409, 410, 547, 567, 598 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

4. 4,797,354, Jan. 10, 1989, Silver halide emulsions comprising hexagonal monodisperse tabular silver halide grains; Mitsuo Saitou, et al., 430/567, 569 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

5. 4,504,570, Mar. 12, 1985, Direct reversal emulsions and photographic elements useful in image transfer film units; Francis J. Evans, et al., 430/217, 219, 223, 503, 505, 542, 545, 547, 550, 567, 570, 580, 581, 589, 591, 592, 598, 599, 604, 605, 608, 642, 940 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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> d cit 1-3

1. 5,434,250, Jul. 18, 1995, Process for manufacturing high .alpha.-lactalbumin content composition; Masaharu Shimatani, et al., 530/366; 435/68.1; 530/332, 333, 386 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
 2. 5,405,737, Apr. 11, 1995, Silver halide color photographic light-sensitive material comprising blue sensitive emulsion layers containing acylacetoamide type yellow dye forming couplers and reduction sensitized silver halide emulsion; Yoshinori Shibata, 430/556, 557, 567, 583, 603, 605 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
 3. 5,124,243, Jun. 23, 1992, Light-sensitive silver halide photographic material; Yoshiharu Mochizuki, et al., 430/567, 569 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
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(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 13:15:42 ON 28 FEB 96)

L1	7563	S	TABULAR
L2	1826	S	SEED CRYSTAL
L3	2892	S	DESALTING
L4	1248	S	INTERNAL LATENT IMAGE
L5	168	S	L1 (P) L4
L6	3	S	L2 (P) L3
L7	0	S	L6 AND L4
L8	32	S	L1 (P) L3
L9	42189	S	430/CLAS
L10	32	S	L8 AND L9
L11	1130	S	SEED (3A) GRAIN#
L12	845	S	SEED (3A) EMULSION#
L13	1840	S	L11 OR L12
L14	42	S	L3 (P) L13
L15	41	S	L14 AND L9
L16	29	S	L15 (P) TABULAR
L17	10	S	L14 (P) L1
L18	3	S	L15 AND L4
L19	413	S	TABULAR/AB
L20	23	S	L5 AND L19
L21	57265	S	INTERNAL/AB
L22	17	S	L5 AND L21

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(FILE 'USPAT' ENTERED AT 13:15:42 ON 28 FEB 96)

L1 7563 S TABULAR
L2 1826 S SEED CRYSTAL
L3 2892 S DESALTING
L4 1248 S INTERNAL LATENT IMAGE
L5 168 S L1(P)L4
L6 3 S L2 (P)L3
L7 0 S L6 AND L4
L8 32 S L1 (P)L3
L9 42189 S 430/CLAS
L10 32 S L8 AND L9
L11 1130 S SEED (3A)GRAIN#
L12 845 S SEED (3A)EMULSION#
L13 1840 S L11 OR L12
L14 42 S L3(P)L13
L15 41 S L14 AND L9
L16 29 S L15 (P)TABULAR
L17 10 S L14 (P)L1

=> d cit 117 1-10

1. 5,478,720, Dec. 26, 1995, Silver halide photographic emulsion and silver halide photographic light-sensitive material; Katsuhiko Heki, 430/574, 572, 576, 583, 585 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
2. 5,474,878, Dec. 12, 1995, Method for processing a silver halide photographic light-sensitive material; Haruhiko Sakuma, 430/401; 354/319, 320, 321, 322; 430/400, 421, 963 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
3. 5,411,849, May 2, 1995, Silver halide photographic light-sensitive material; Takuji Hasegawa, 430/567, 569, 627, 628, 642 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
4. 5,380,641, Jan. 10, 1995, Process for the preparation of silver halide grains; Shigeharu Urabe, et al., 430/569, 567 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
5. 5,380,640, Jan. 10, 1995, Silver halide photographic emulsion and silver halide photographic light-sensitive material using the same; Toshiya Kondo, et al., 430/567, 569 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
6. 5,378,597, Jan. 3, 1995, Silver halide photographic emulsion containing a specific dye-grain combination; Satomi Kawabe, et al., 430/567, 574 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
7. 5,362,618, Nov. 8, 1994, Silver halide photographic light-sensitive material; Sadayasu Ishikawa, et al., 430/567, 569 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
8. 5,358,842, Oct. 25, 1994, Silver halide photographic light-sensitive material; Shigetami Kasai, et al., 430/569, 567 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
9. H 1,300, Apr. 5, 1994, Silver halide light sensitive color photographic material; Toshiya Kondou, et al., 430/567 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]
10. 5,204,235, Apr. 20, 1993, Method for manufacturing silver halide emulsion in which the ripening temperature is less than the nucleation temperature; Shin-ichi Yamamoto, et al., 430/569, 567 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

=> d kwic 117 1-9

=> d cit 1-3

1. 5,468,602, Nov. 21, 1995, Method for producing silver halide photographic light-sensitive material; Shigeaki Takahashi, **430/569**, **600**, **603**, **611**, **614** [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

2. 5,411,849, May 2, 1995, Silver halide photographic light-sensitive material; Takuji Hasegawa, **430/567**, **569**, **627**, **628**, **642** [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

3. 5,204,235, Apr. 20, 1993, Method for manufacturing silver halide emulsion in which the ripening temperature is less than the nucleation temperature; Shin-ichi Yamamoto, et al., **430/569**, **567** [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

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DETDESC:

DETD(83)

After ripening, pH was adjusted to 6.0 and subjected to ****desalting**** by a conventional method. This ****seed**** ****emulsion**** ****grains**** were observed using an electron microscope, they were hexagonal-****tabular**** grains having 2 twinned planes parallel with each other.

US PAT NO: 5,474,878 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L17: 2 of 10

DETDESC:

DETD(101)

After completion of the addition, pH was adjusted to 6 with use of a 3% KOH solution, and immediately ****desalting**** took place. The obtained ****emulsion**** was designated as ****Seed**** ****Emulsion**** Em-O. This emulsion was electron-microscopically found to be of silver halide grains 90% or more of the whole projection image area of which are comprised of hexagonal ****tabular**** crystal grains having the maximum aspect ratio of 1.0 to 2.0, an average thickness of 0.07 μm , and an average. . .

US PAT NO: 5,411,849 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L17: 3 of 10

DETDESC:

DETD(86)

A silver iodobromide ****tabular**** grain emulsion (D-2) was prepared by growing it from ****seed**** ****emulsion**** T-5 in the same manner as in the emulsion (D-1), except that ****desalting**** treatment was carried out by using the same modified gelatin derivative as used in the preparation of the emulsion (T-2). A silver iodobromide ****tabular**** grain emulsion (D-3) was prepared by growing it from ****seed**** ****emulsion**** T-6 in the same manner as in the emulsion (D-1), except that ****desalting**** treatment was carried out by using the same compound (P-1) as in emulsion (T-3).

US PAT NO: 5,380,641 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L17: 4 of 10

DETDESC:

DETD(16)

ii. The ****tabular**** emulsion grains which have been ripened are cooled, introduced into a tank, desalted, and then stored at a low temperature. Specifically, ****desalting**** is effected by decantation with a flocculating agent, ultrafiltration, decantation with a modified gelatin, decantation with an inorganic salt or. . . C. or lower. The period during which the grains are stored is not limited. The grains may be used as ****seed**** ****grains**** to the system in the reaction vessel as necessary.

US PAT NO: 5,380,640 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L17: 5 of 10

DETDESC:

DETD(60)

After completing the ripening treatment, the pH was adjusted to be 6.0 and a ****desalting**** treatment was carried out in an ordinary procedures. When the resulting ****seed**** ****emulsion**** ****grains**** were observed through an electron microscope, the grains were proved to be hexagonal ****tabular****-shaped grains having two twinned crystal faces parallel to each other.

US PAT NO: 5,378,597 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L17: 6 of 10

DETDESC:

DETD(24)

To prepare ****emulsion**** EM-3, the ****seed**** ****grains**** were grown to a size of 1.1 μm in a similar manner as in Preparation example 2, after adjusting the . . . minutes at a constant rate till the grains were grown to 1.2 μm size, then the grains were subjected to ****desalting**** and adjustment as in Preparation example 2 . Emulsion EM-3 thus obtained was comprised of core/shell-type ****tabular**** silver halide grains each having two parallel twin planes and a high iodide content layer internally. These silver halide grains. . .

US PAT NO: 5,362,618 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L17: 7 of 10

DETDESC:

DETD(9)

After completing the ripening, the pH was adjusted to 6.0 and ****desalting**** was carried out in the usual manner. Electron microscopic observations of the resultant ****seed**** ****grains**** proved that these grains were hexagonal ****tabular**** grains having two twin planes parallel to each other.

US PAT NO: 5,358,842 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L17: 8 of 10

DETDESC:

DETD(9)

After completing the ripening, the pH was adjusted to 6.0 and ****desalting**** was carried out in the usual manner. Electron microscopic observations of the resultant ****seed**** ****grains**** proved that these grains were hexagonal ****tabular**** grains having two twin planes parallel to each other.

US PAT NO: H 1,300 [IMAGE AVAILABLE]

L17: 9 of 10

DETDESC:

DETD(16)

To 5 l of an aqueous 1.5% gelatin solution, there were added 300 g of a ****seed**** ****emulsion**** consisting of monodispersed spherical grains (0.082 mol silver halide), followed by stirring at 70.degree. C. and pH 5.8. To the . . . iodide were added at the equal flow rate by the double-jet method while maintaining pBr at 1.5, to thereby prepare ****tabular****

silver halide grains. After ****desalting**** at 40.degree. C., gelatin was added to the grains for redispersion, followed by cooling to 20.degree. C. for coagulation, whereby, . . .

DETDESC:

DETD (19)

The same ****seed**** ****emulsion**** 300 g as in Em-5 was added to 5 l of an aqueous 2.0% gelatin solution, followed by stirring at . . . iodide were added at the equal flow rate by the double-jet method while maintaining pBr at 1.5, to thereby prepare ****tabular**** silver halide grains. ****Desalting****, redispersion and coagulation were performed in the same manner as in Em-5, whereby 1.5 kg of an inventive emulsion were. .

DETDESC:

DETD (26)

~~To 5 l of an aqueous 1.5% gelatin solution, there were added 300 g of the same ****seed**** ****emulsion**** as in EM-5, followed by stirring at 75.degree. C. and pH 5.8. to the mixture, 2.2 l of an aqueous . . . iodide were added at the equal flow rate by the double-jet method while maintaining pBr at 1.8, to thereby prepare ****tabular**** silver halide grains. ****Desalting****, redispersion and coagulation were performed in the same manner as in Em-5, whereby 1.5 kg of an inventive emulsion were. .~~